

completed a course at the Bangor Theological Seminary in 1855. He married that year and served as professor of rhetoric, oratory, and modern languages at Bowdoin.

In 1862, he was granted a leave of absence to study abroad but he abandoned this plan and enlisted as lieutenant colonel of the 20th Maine. He remained in active service until the end of the Civil War, taking part in 24 battles including Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Five Forks. He was wounded six times, once almost fatally at Petersburg. He was made a brigadier general on the field by Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

Chamberlain returned briefly to his academic duties at Bowdoin, but was soon elected Governor of Maine, a position he served with great distinction for four terms. He helped to establish the new agricultural and technical college at Orono which eventually grew into the University of Maine.

In 1871 he returned to Bowdoin to serve as president while also lecturing on mental and moral philosophy, political science, and public law. He died in Portland in 1914 at the age of 85.

The Civil War, comments historian Geoffrey Ward, "was a war that thrust figures of common clay into monuments of true grandeur." How well the actions of Joshua Chamberlain affirm this observation. He was a man inspired to greatness by the cause he served. I hope my colleagues will work with me in passing this legislation as a means of paying tribute to the many years of outstanding service Joshua Chamberlain gave to the State of Maine and the country.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with my colleague Senator Bill COHEN in sponsoring legislation to name the U.S. Post Office in Brewer, ME, in honor of Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain. Chamberlain, who was born in Brewer on September 8, 1828, and grew up there, went on to play an important role in the history of Maine and the United States.

Historians will recognize the name of Joshua Chamberlain, whose remarkable military career placed him at some of the most critical battles of the Civil War. At the Battle of Gettysburg, Colonel Chamberlain commanded the 20th Maine Infantry Regiment which held down the extreme left flank of the Union line. Chamberlain and his regiment defended Little Round Top until their ammunition ran out, at which point he ordered "fix bayonets" and led an unexpected charge down the hill capturing nearly 400 Confederate prisoners. Chamberlain's leadership is credited with contributing significantly to the North's victory at the pivotal Battle of Gettysburg.

During the Civil War, Chamberlain commanded troops in 24 battles as well as numerous skirmishes. He was wounded six times and was promoted to general on the battlefield by Gen.

U.S. Grant. At the war's end, General Chamberlain was given the honor of receiving the Southern Surrender at Appomattox Court House, ordering his own troops to stand at attention and salute the defeated Army of Northern Virginia. General Chamberlain was given the honor of first place in the last Grand Review in Washington following the Civil War.

Mr. President, the extraordinary public service of Joshua Chamberlain did not end with the Civil War. After he returned to Maine following his military career, Chamberlain was elected Governor by the largest majority in the State's history. He was subsequently reelected three times.

The people of Brewer and Maine are rightfully proud of their distinguished native son. The Brewer City Council and the Brewer-Orrington Customer Advisory Council have both requested that the memory of Joshua Chamberlain be honored by naming the U.S. Post Office in Brewer after him. This is a fitting tribute to an outstanding American.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read a third time, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2153) was deemed read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 2153

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF JOSHUA LAWRENCE CHAMBERLAIN POST OFFICE BUILDING.**

The United States Post Office building located at 22 Parkway South, Brewer, Maine, shall be known and designated as the "Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain Post Office Building".

**SEC. 2. REFERENCES.**

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States to the United States Post Office building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain Post Office Building".

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**MORNING BUSINESS**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed in morn-

ing business for a period up to 30 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**THE OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS BILL**

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, we are now in the final hours, it appears, of the process of wrapping up this session of Congress and putting together an omnibus appropriations bill, which I understand late last night was agreed to between the White House and the Congress.

I want to talk a little bit about this process and specifically about sections of that bill which I have responsibility for, or had responsibility for as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, and State.

I have to say, I was startled by the manner in which these proceedings went forward. I was discouraged. The taxpayers, to put it quite simply, have been fleeced. It is beyond my most pessimistic anticipations that the events that occurred in the spending of taxpayers' dollars over the last few days would have occurred under a Republican Congress. I can understand that they have occurred under a liberal Presidency, a Democratic Presidency, but to have them occur under a Republican Congress is, I think, a sad and trying day for the American taxpayer who has traditionally looked to the Republicans for fiscal responsibility.

The budget, as it was proposed by the Republican Congress, basically flat funded discretionary spending accounts of the United States for the next year. We were, however, put in the very difficult position—and the blame does not really lie with the Congress here; it lies with the Presidency—we were put, I should say are put, in the very difficult position by the President that if we did not spend a heck of a lot more money in a heck of a lot of other accounts, he would veto the proposals of our Congress. The Congress had put together proposals, the purpose of which was to institute financial responsibility.

You have to understand that not only ourselves, but especially our children will be facing a nation which will end up being fiscally bankrupt if we do not undertake some responsibility.

We have been spending more money than we have been taking in for a long period of time. Although the number is going down, the fact is, it still is a considerable number, over \$100 billion of deficit this year, and as we move into the outer years here, as we move into the year 2000 and beyond, it goes back rather sharply.

So the need for fiscal responsibility has not left, or should not have left, the agenda of American Government. Yet, the White House told us that if we did not spend a great deal more money in a number of accounts which they were interested in, that they would veto the bills and they would force us into a shutdown of the Government.